

Mr. Cooper moved to lay the resolution upon the table, prefacing his motion with the remark, that so long as the work was well done, and the printers complied with their contract, we should not meddle with them. We had an example of the evils of such an investigation heretofore. It would create confusion in the House. He therefore hoped that the resolution would be laid upon the table. The vote was taken on laying the resolution on the table, and decided in the affirmative by a vote of yeas 33, noes 41.

Mr. Ritchey offered a joint resolution on the subject of a speedy resumption of specie payments—providing that, as it is the duty of the Bank to resume specie payments forthwith, that unless such day as practicable, compelling the Bank and compel her to wind up her concerns.

Mr. Gorman moved to read the resolution a second time; which motion did not prevail. It passed to a second reading.

Mr. Ritchey also introduced a joint resolution, instructing our delegation in Congress to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a bill extending the provisions of the general bankruptcy law to corporations; which was read and passed to a second reading.

RESOLUTIONS.—By Mr. Garrigus, That the committee on the State Bank inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to this House, as early as a day as practicable, compelling the Bank and compel her to wind up her concerns.

By Mr. Davis, of St., that the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of permitting debtors to give judgment lands upon which the Clerks of the Circuit Courts may enter judgments in vacation. By Mr. Ogden, that the Chief Engineer lay before the House an estimate of the cost of the canal from the State Bank of Indiana and Branches to resume specie payments on the first day of June next. By Mr. Davis, of St., that the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of permitting debtors to give judgment lands upon which the Clerks of the Circuit Courts may enter judgments in vacation. By Mr. Ogden, that the Chief Engineer lay before the House an estimate of the cost of the canal from the State Bank of Indiana and Branches to resume specie payments on the first day of June next.

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Mr. Nave presented a bill for the relief of certain persons therein named; Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Herriman presented a bill to compel speculators to pay the same tax as actual settlers, for State and county purposes. Passed to a second reading.

Orders of the day.
Bill No. 1 of the Senate, repealing the forfeiture of 10 per cent, reducing the fees of county Treasurers, &c., was passed.

Bill No. 6 of the Senate to reduce the fees and salaries of all State officers to one-half the present amount, and the pay of members of the Legislature to one half, was committed to the judiciary committee.

Instructions being asked for, on motion, the Senate decided that the committee should be no further instructed.

Bill No. 7 of the Senate: A joint resolution informing the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois of the action about to be taken by the Legislature of Indiana, upon the subject of resumption of specie payments, and inviting similar action on their part, was taken up.

Mr. Elliott moved its committee to the committee on finance.

Which motion created a very lengthy discussion, pending which the Senate adjourned.

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gentleman from Fayette. The reason the documents referred to had not been printed was, that these documents had not been placed in the hands of the printer until after the commencement of the session. The resolution, under consideration, was not to inquire into any failure of the printers to comply with their duties, but whether there was any right of this House; whether one legislative body has the right to elect a printer for a subsequent one. He referred to the decision of the Marion Circuit Court, where Osborn & Chamberlain had obtained \$2000.00 damages. That the agitation of this subject would create difficulty and cause delay.

Mr. Hannegan agreed with the gentleman that time was precious, that this was a mere resolution of enquiry and the proper time for discussion was when the report of the committee should be made.

Mr. Marshall urged, that on this question there could be no necessity for the enquiry. Two years ago the House of Representatives decided that the printer was an officer of the House, and that one Legislature has the power to elect a printer for a subsequent one. The printer was thereupon ejected from office and another person was elected in his place. To test the question before a proper tribunal, suit was ordered to be instituted before the Marion Circuit Court, which resulted in a decision of damages against the State to the amount of \$2000, by the decision of the same justice, with the printer he complained bitterly of the want of punctuality in printing his report. He wished an enquiry to know who was in fault, the printer or auditor.

Mr. Thompson of F., was informed by the auditor that his report was placed in the hands of the printer at the proper time. The rumor was general through the town that the printer had failed to perform his duty. Although the auditor was with the printer, and the printer he complained bitterly of the want of punctuality in printing his report. He wished an enquiry to know who was in fault, the printer or auditor.

Mr. Dunbar said, opinions were various on the subject under consideration. He referred to the 22d joint resolution of the United States in the case of Blair & River, where it was made a Constitutional question. That the Constitution of this State and that of the United States were similar in their provisions on this subject. The Constitution of this State says, that the House shall elect its speaker and all other officers. The House might with the same propriety elect a Speaker for a subsequent one, as it might elect a printer for a subsequent one. He referred to the decision of the Court referred to, by remarking, that members of this House are sworn to support the Constitution and should not be governed by the decision of a Court for the interpretation of their oaths. The argument of the gentleman from Jefferson, was but a flimsy sophistry.

Mr. Harding said that the auditor's printed report would be furnished by to-morrow.

Mr. Marshall moved to lay the resolution upon the table, and to insert a proposition, making an enquiry of the public officers the reason of the delay in making their reports.

Mr. Henley rose to the subject as one that had heretofore been decided in legislative bodies, on proper grounds, but that no such motives influenced his action. In reply to the gentleman from Jefferson, he said, that he believed the printer had decided on a contract. One of the objects of the present enquiry was, whether there is now any right of printer to this House. He understood that one of the printers, elected at the last session, had gone to Chicago, or some other place in Illinois, thus virtually abandoning the office. The gentleman was here and he believed him to be a high-minded man, and he believed that the printer had been deceived by such a man as that.

Mr. Hackleman urged, that it would be an act of tyranny, unparalleled in the annals of history, that where one partner was going on with a contract in good faith, that it should be wrested from him. He was in favor of an investigation into the manner in which the printing had been executed; but when we are daily receiving documents from the public printer, it is impossible and unnecessary to enquire whether we have one or not.

Mr. Brown of Marion, without saying any thing touching the merits of the question at issue, said that it was due to the printers to say that the work had been well executed.

Mr. Foley of Hancock, opposed the original proposition; but would favor the amendment. He was in favor of the amendment, and he believed that the printer had been deceived by such a man as that.

Mr. Norvell said no propriety in the enquiry whether we had a right printer. He was not willing to be governed by the actions of the last Legislature. No one would believe, for a moment, that the clerks and sergeant-at-arms of the last session could see the printer, and that the printer had been deceived by such a man as that.

Mr. Bradley urged, that that gentleman's mistake that lay. The printer was an officer of the State, and not of the House. He is not only executed the printing of the House and the Senate, but for the public officers. It was an office similar to that of Secretary of State.

Mr. Gorman referred to the office of the public printer as a sinecure; that it had been turned over to a man who was not a printer, and that the printer had been deceived by such a man as that.

Mr. Carran went for a speedy resumption of the bills, with a qualification of Senator from Marion, the payment of her debt by the State—but not as a measure of relief—relief could not be thus afforded. He went for the measure, because the crisis must be passed, and it was as well to pass it now as to pass it later.

Force the resumption, and the ruined fortunes and blighted hearts of the bank debtors and their numerous dependents, involved in one common ruinous vortex, would tell in words of blood, the relief of the measure. Still, he went for it—the storm must come, and its effect would be to purge the country of broken and worthless institutions, while the ordeal would leave unscathed the solvent corporations of the land. Allusion had been made to the prosperous condition of the New York and New England banks. These banks have passed the ordeal, and they are just entering. They pay specie, for they have no paper out—they do business entirely on country paper—he alluded to the New York City banks—and could sustain themselves in no other manner. Their operations are nominal—scarcely nominal. If this was prosperity they were prosperous.

Mr. Marshall again contended, that the question had already been decided by the court. It was not one legislative body binding another, but the people acting through their representatives. To illustrate, he remarked, that the State of New York had decided to issue a contract that would require years to complete it. The printing cannot all be done during the session—a great portion must be executed during the recess. The whole question would result in the enquiry, whether one legislature could bind another. That question he considered as decided.

Mr. Henley said, there were other questions involved in this controversy. He was opposed to electing men to office as printers who were not mechanics—thus giving them the privilege of farming out the work to the practical printers, and putting the profits into their pockets, or giving the means of visiting foreign countries and absconding their money. He urged, that the printer should be a man of business, and he made him, in a business man, the officer within our gate, a matter of fact and of law. All parties had been bound in their support of the rights of the mechanic, and he hoped the House would step forward and protect the interests of this meritorious class of citizens—that they should not be deprived of equal rights by the privilege afforded of farming out the work to the practical printers.

Mr. Ritchey said, this was a subject of principle with him, and not of party. He had refused to vote for him, last winter, under the law, as would be seen by the journals. He thought that the decision of the Circuit Court of Marion should govern this House. He did not go to Fayette, Missouri, to have him interpret the Constitution. He held to the 22d joint resolution of Congress, that the printer should be a man of business, and he made him, in a business man, the officer within our gate, a matter of fact and of law. All parties had been bound in their support of the rights of the mechanic, and he hoped the House would step forward and protect the interests of this meritorious class of citizens—that they should not be deprived of equal rights by the privilege afforded of farming out the work to the practical printers.

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The Clerk and assistant Clerk of the House as officers similar to the printer, and might, with the same propriety, be elected for a subsequent session.

The question was then taken on an indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative, yeas 48, noes 50.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered by Mr. Stratton, as to the propriety of repealing the law of last session, which was decided in the affirmative, yeas 48, noes 50.

On motion of Mr. DeFrees, the resolution was then laid upon the table, yeas 52, noes 43.

The following are the results of the elections:
For Judge of the 12th Circuit:
J. W. Haden 77—elected
Thomas Johnson 71
Blank 1

For Prosecuting Attorney (of 12th Circuit):
W. S. Palmer 62—elected
S. S. Tipton 62
Scattering 62

For Prosecuting Attorney of 12th Circuit:
R. J. Dewey 48—elected
W. H. Conley 48
L. P. Perry 22

THE INDIANA STATE SENTINEL.
"UNION, VIGILANCE, PERSEVERANCE."
INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER 21, 1841.

We publish this number of our weekly paper four days in advance of the regular day of publication, in order to give our readers the Legislative proceedings at the earliest possible moment. It is dated however, on the usual day.

We shall hasten to publish the Reports of the various State officers, without waiting for regular days, believing our readers will be desirous of seeing them early. After the press of Legislative matter is over, we shall publish regularly.

The Senate late on yesterday, passed the joint resolution, offered by Mr. Hannegan, in the House, suspending all sales of personal property, on emergency, until the next session, with a slight amendment. The amendment, no doubt, be concurred in, and the resolution become a law.—Oct. 15.

The report of the death of Dixon H. Lewis is contradicted.

Rufus P. Spaulding has been elected Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives.

On Monday night, a letter was received from a member of Congress stating that an Express had arrived in that city, bringing intelligence that a skunkish man when placed in the snow, in which some 29 or 30 Bush were killed. The news was immediately issued from this office in an extra; but from later accounts, we are inclined to believe that the statement is an exaggeration.

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW.
We have been enabled, by much labor and expense, to bring up the Legislative proceedings to the present time. Doctor Davis, the presiding officer of the House, during the past week has performed the duties of the chair in a manner highly creditable to himself and acceptable to the body over which he presides.

Much of the important business of the session is now in a state of progress. Committees have been appointed, in both Houses, to investigate the conduct of our Fund Commissioners and other public agents. These committees have organized and will commence their labors during the present week.

Measures of relief to the people will be speedily acted upon, and the session from present indications, will prove to be a speedy one as possible.

The taxes for the next year will be reduced to the necessary expenditures of the government, and we hope the present distresses of the people will be greatly alleviated before another session. The people are prepared and looking for the exposure of much rascality on the part of our public agents. Already we find elimination and recommendation on the part of the House, and we anticipate that the session will be a full development. Indiana, bleeding as she now is from the mismanagement of our rulers, has still the resolution, through her representatives, to probe the matter to the core. None would now, as was the case two years ago, risk and lose a revenue bill rather than dispense with the services of Milton Sapp.

Mr. much as we have regretted to see that man continued in office, we trust his case will be judged of on its own merits. That others, who may be justly liable to the censure of their country, will meet with their reward. Let justice be done though the heavens should fall, is a maxim worthy of the consideration of those called upon to investigate abuses.

There appears to be a perfect unanimity on the subject of repealing our "suspended" debt, on the part of all political parties. Indeed, Mr. Bradley, the wing member from Laporte, on Saturday introduced a joint resolution repealing all bonds fraudulently disposed of by our public agents or agents, as well as all bonds fraudulently obtained by individuals from our agents.

The Whigs, in the Legislature, it seems, are making an effort to go ahead of the Democrats in the reform of some abuses. But it would be well to watch them. If they can possibly "lead Captain Tyler," they will meet assiduously do it. The Democrats should be on the alert, for if the Whigs can blind the eyes of the people, by making a show of reform, they will certainly do it. Men sometimes "lead the ivory of Heaven to the devil's den," and if the Whig party of Indiana can now array themselves in democratic robes, they will come before the people next August as their own best friends.

It behooves our Democratic friends in the Legislature to stand united on the great measures of the session. They have agreed, on the question of resuming specie payments, and on personal debt, to be sold on execution for less than two-thirds of a fair market valuation—let them rally around this as one cardinal measure. This measure was adopted two years since by a Democratic House of Representatives; but it was put down in the Senate. It is now acceptable to the Whigs—but be careful that they do not make some amendments in the details that will be ruinous to the people. The money power is still in the hands of the Whigs. They will "lead Captain Tyler" here, if they can. Look well to every important law, be named and firm, and victory will perch upon our standards. Aim for the greatest good to the greatest number, and you will do well. Let not our shrill bark howl against the day, if we are not to be put to flight, and he made him, in a business man, the officer within our gate, a matter of fact and of law. All parties had been bound in their support of the rights of the mechanic, and he hoped the House would step forward and protect the interests of this meritorious class of citizens—that they should not be deprived of equal rights by the privilege afforded of farming out the work to the practical printers.

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